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EXAMINER

GOEL, DINESH K

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2419

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 4, 6, 7, and 10 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-2, 4-8, and 10-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sugimoto et al (U.S. Publication Number 20010015986), and in view of Matsuzaki et al (U.S. Patent Publication Number 2003/0070172).

Referring to claim 1 and 7, Sugimoto et al disclose a data processing apparatus comprising: means for extracting a necessary packet from each of a plurality of transport streams and reconstructing the extracted packets to one transport stream ("103" in Figure 1 & 2, Paragraph 0146); means for separating the necessary packets ("104" in Figure 1, Paragraph 0147); and means for decoding

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each packet separated from the reconstructed one transport stream (“105” & “107” in Figure 1, Paragraph 0148 & 0149).

Sugimoto fails to teach the means for descrambling plural packets from the reconstructed one transport stream using a conditional access module and wherein the conditional access module has information needed to descramble the packets from the plurality of transport streams that are in the reconstructed one transport stream.

However, Matsuzaki et al teach the means for descrambling plural packets from the reconstructed one transport stream using a conditional access module and wherein the conditional access module has information needed to descramble the packets from the plurality of transport streams that are in the reconstructed one transport stream (Figure 2, Paragraph 0004; Figure 21, 0083).

At the time of invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the teachings of Sugimoto et al with the teaching of Matsuzaki et al. The motivation would have been to allow commonly required conditional access processing for scrambling and descrambling the data stream for subscriber access.

Referring to claim 2 and 8, Sugimoto et al teach a data processing apparatus according to claim 1, wherein packet information of SI (Service Information) is extracted from each of said plurality of transport streams (Figure 2, Paragraphs

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0158 and 0159), a new SI packet is reconstructed from the information of the packet of the SI obtained from each of said plurality of transport streams (Paragraph 0159, "205" in Figure 2, Figure 4, Figure 3) , and said reconstructed new SI packet is added to said reconstructed one transport stream (Figure 4, Figure 2 Paragraph 0193 & 0194).

Referring to claim 4 and 10, Sugimoto teaches a data processing apparatus comprising: means for extracting information of a packet of SI (Service Information) from each of a plurality of transport streams (Figure 2, Paragraphs 0158 and 0159), means for separating the necessary packets from the multiplexed transport stream ("104" in Figure 1, Paragraph 0147), and means for decoding each packet separated from each of said transport streams ("105" & "107" in Figure 1, Paragraph 0148 & 0149).

Also Matsuzaki et al teach means for descrambling plural packets using the information of the packet of the SI obtained from each of said plurality of transport streams and a conditional access module (Figure 2, Paragraph 0004; Figure 21, 0083).

Matsuzaki et al further teach wherein the conditional access module has information needed to descramble the packets from the plurality of transport streams that are in the reconstructed one transport stream (Figure 2, Paragraph 0004; Figure 21, 0083).

Referring to claim 5 and 11, Sugimoto teaches a data processing apparatus according to claim 4, wherein said means for separating the necessary packets is time-divisionally used with respect to said plurality of transport streams (Paragraph 0015).

Referring to claim 6, all the limitations described for a digital broadcasting receiver are similar to the once described for a data processing apparatus in claim 1. As such this claim is also rejected.

3. Claims 3 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sugimoto et al (U.S. Publication Number 20010015986), in view of Matsuzaki et al (U.S. Patent Publication Number 2003/0070172), and further in view of Onagawa (U.S. Patent Number 6804259).

Referring to claims 3 and 9, Sugimoto et al teach data processing apparatus according to claim 1, wherein packet information of SI (Service Information) is extracted from each of said plurality of transport streams (Figure 2, Paragraphs 0158 and 0159), the information of the packet of the SI obtained from each of said plurality of transport streams is sent to processing means (Figure 4, Figure 2 Paragraph 0193 & 0194).

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Sugimoto et al and Matsuzaki et al fail to teach that a process for limited reception is executed.

However, Onagawa teaches the means for limited reception on the multiplexed transport stream ("7" in Figure 3, Column 7 Lines 10-15).

At the time of invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the teachings of Sugimoto et al as modified, with the teaching of Onagawa to allow commonly required processing of limited reception by the CAT of the conventional MPEG2 system (Column 2 Lines 44-54).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DINESH GOEL whose telephone number is (571)270-5201. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:00 AM-5:00 PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Daniel Ryman can be reached on 571-272-3152. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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/Dinesh Goel/
Examiner, Art Unit 2419

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